# NOTE XXIII.

## A NEW SPECIES OF THE CALLICHROMID GENUS EUCHITONIA

BY

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*Euchitonia Menzelii*, n. sp. ♀.

Length from the front margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 56 mm.; greatest breadth of the prothorax 12 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 16 mm. — Pale fulvous, with the head (except the middle of the throat), the seven basal joints of the antennae [1]), the pronotum, the scutellum, two spots on each elytron, the front margin of the prosternum, the sides of the meso- and metasternum, a narrow border around the abdomen, the pygidium and the legs (the three basal joints of the tarsi excepted) black, green or blue. The two dark green spots on the elytra are as follows: the anterior one, situated at one third of the length of the elytra, is transverse and originates from the lateral margin but does not reach the suture; the posterior one is apical, longitudinal, and slightly oblique; it occupies the inner half of the apical fourth of the elytra and is connected with the suture for about two thirds of its length, reckoned from the sutural angle. The fulvous coloured portion of the elytra is covered with a dense orange pubescence, on the green spots the pubescence is black. The pubescence on the black joints of the

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1) The seventh joint is spotted with fulvous.

antennae is black, that on the under surface of the body fulvous. The inner margin of the anterior tibiae is covered with a dense fulvous pubescence.

The head is shining black and sparsely punctate, except on the inter-antennary ridge where the punctures are more numerous; the mandibles are rather densely covered towards the base with elongate punctures; the inter-antennary ridge is slightly concave and, in the middle, divided by an impressed line which ends anteriorly in a smooth transverse impression; the outer angles of the ridge are bluntly pointed; the under surface of the head is transversely wrinkled. — The antennae are relatively short, the top reaching to the hind margin of the first abdominal segment; the scape is broad and short, measuring half the length of the third joint, widened at the top on the outside and densely covered with minute punctures intermixed with some larger ones; the third joint is rather strongly curved, it becomes gradually thicker towards the end and has not quite double the length of the fourth; the fourth joint is equal in length to the fifth, the succeeding joints gradually decrease in length except the eleventh which is somewhat longer than the tenth; joints eight to ten are subdentate at the apex in front.

The prothorax is transverse, constricted and transversely grooved near the base and apex; laterally a large callosity is visible, which extends from the anterior margin of the thorax to the constricted basal portion. The disk of the prothorax is very shining black with faint greenish tinges all around, nearly impunctate, vaguely transversely wrinkled laterally and with a large shallow impression at both sides at some distance from the middle-line; these impressions have at their base a distinct tubercle; the disk is separated from the lateral callosities (part of the prosternum) by a narrow furrow. The scutellum is green, of a triangular shape with curvilinear sides and acute tip, impressed along the middle and covered with a few punctures.

Elytra long, parallel-sided, narrowing near the apices which are rather narrowly rounded at the sutural angle; the shoulders are broadly rounded. The elytra are covered with a very delicate sculpture which is intermixed with distinct shallow punctures and provided each with three narrow faint costae.

The dark blue legs are elongate (especially the posterior ones), shining and sparsely punctate. The femora are subpedunculate, the tibiae compressed, the intermediate metatarsi distinctly longer than the two following joints united, the posterior metatarsi [1]) nearly as long as the three following joints united.

The prosternum is transversely wrinkled in the middle, longitudinally wrinkled at the swollen sides; between the wrinkles distinct punctures are present. The metasternum has a few punctures spread over the middle portion and a finely impressed middle-line which does not extend to the front margin of the metasternum. The abdomen is impunctate; the apical ventral segment (the fifth) is trapezoidal, broadly truncated at the end, with rounded lateral angles and almost inconspicuously notched in the middle of the hind margin.

*Hab.* West-Sumatra: Loeboe Bangkoe. — A single female specimen in the Leyden Museum, captured in May by Mr. J. Menzel to whom the species is dedicated.

This species resembles without doubt very much *Euchitonia superba* Auriv. [2]) from the inland of Borneo. The antennae of this species, however, are described by Aurivillius as black and the elytra as having the apical third velvet black. Nothing is said about the colour of the tarsi.

Besides the above described female, our Museum possesses a male specimen of the genus *Euchitonia*, likewise from West-Sumatra (Solok, leg. P. O. Stolz). This specimen very likely may be regarded as a representative of the male sex of *Euchitonia Menzelii.*

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1) This tarsal joint is partly infuscate.

2) Arkiv för Zoologi, Bd. 7, n°. 3 (1910), p. 10.

As to the coloration it much resembles the male of *E. suspecta* Rits. from West-Java [1]. The prosternum however, the lateral callosities visible from above included, is bright red (not blackish red as in *suspecta*), the antennae have only the four apical joints testaceous in stead of the six apical ones, and the red colour on the middle of the femora, very distinct in *suspecta*, is only present on the underside of the femora of the anterior pair. In the male of *Menzelii* finally, the inner margin of the anterior tibiae only is covered with a fulvous pubescence, whereas in *suspecta* the intermediate tibiae too, have a fulvous pubescence on their apical half.

Description of the presumed male of *Euchitonia Menzelii* Rits.:

Length 48 mm.; greatest breadth of the prothorax 11 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 12 mm. — Head, pronotum and scutellum black, without pubescense; the head beneath and a spot on the front side of the inter-antennary ridge dark red. The antennae are more slender and longer than in the above described female and the third joint is less strongly curved; the seven basal joints are blackish blue (the seventh spotted with fulvous), the four apical ones testaceous. Elytra dark bronze green, provided each with three fulvous spots: a narrow transverse one along the base, not extending beyond the scutellum, and beginning at the lateral margin but not touching the scutellum, and two other separated small round ones of a paler colour side by side just before the middle of the elytron, touching neither the suture nor the lateral margin, the outermost somewhat smaller than the innermost; a short fallow pubescence covers the elytra all over, on the basal spot it is more fulvous, on the central spots more whitish. Prosternum with the lateral callosities lustreless in consequence of an exceedingly dense and minute punctuation, red, with the exception of the front margin which

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1) H. J. Kolbe, Stettin. Entom. Zeitung, Bd. LV (1894), p. 8.

is black and transversely wrinkled; the intercoxal part of the prosternum is distinctly narrowed in the middle, not parallel-sided. The mesosternum is reddish testaceous, the metasternum, coxae and abdomen testaceous. The femora and tibiae dark steel blue, the femora of the anterior pair reddish at the underside; the three basal joints of the tarsi are pale fulvous (the first partly infuscate), the clawjoint black, reddish at the base. The apical ventral segment (the sixth) has a faint impression along the middle, which divides the hind margin into two halves which are separately rounded, so as to form a distinct notch in the middle.

*Hab.* West-Sumatra: Solok (P. O. Stolz). — The described specimen is in the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, January 1912.